Thoſe milk paps,
That through the window lawn *bore* at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
Nor ſouthward to the raining regions run;
But *boring* to the weſt, and hov'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw proliſick air. *Dryden.*

To BORE. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horſe carries his noſe near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.
Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.
We took a cylindrical pipe of glaſs, whoſe *bore* was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*
2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored.
So ſhall that hole be fit for the file, or ſquare *bore*, if the curioſity of your propoſed work cannot allow it to paſs without filing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*
3. The ſize of any hole.
Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
This new-caſt cannon's firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge ſorts for every *bore*. *Dryden.*
It will beſt appear in the *bores* of wind inſtruments; therefore cauſe pipes to be made with a ſingle, double, and ſo on, to a ſextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE. The *preterite* of *bear*.
The father *bore* it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who durſt his deſtiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,
Reſign'd his ſon, but not reſign'd his heart. *Dryden.*
'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed,
By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

BO'REAL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern.
Crete's ample fields diminiſh to our eye;
Before the *boreal* blaſts the veſſels fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BO'REAS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The north wind.
Boreas, and Cærias, and Argeſtas loud,
And Thraſcias, rend the woods, and ſeas up-turn.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. *l.* 699.

BO'REE. *n. ſ.* A kind of dance.
Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was beſt at *borees*. *Swift.*

BO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an inſtrument to make holes with.
The maſter-bricklayer muſt try all the foundations, with a *borer*, ſuch as well-diggers uſe, to try what ground they have. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

BORN. The *participle paſſive* of *bear*.
Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
The great men were enabled to oppreſs their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*
Upon ſome occaſions, Clodius may be bold and inſolent, *born* away by his paſſion. *Swift.*

To be BORN. *v. n. paſſ.* [derived from the word to *bear*, in the ſenſe of *bringing forth*; as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.
When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great ſtage of fools. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Nor nature's law with fruitleſs ſorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou waſt *born*. *Prior.*
All that are *born* into the world, are ſurrounded with bodies, that perpetually and diverſly affect them. *Locke.*
2. It is uſually ſpoken with regard to circumſtances; as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for greatneſs; that is, formed at the birth.
The ſtranger that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf. *Levit.* xix. 34.
Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the ſparks fly upward. *Job*, v. 7.
A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adverſity. *Prov.* xvii. 17.
The new *born* babe by nurſes overlaid. *Dryden.*
Either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs *born*; and ſuch is ſhe you ſerve. *Dryden's Fab.*
Two riſing creſts his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himſelf to godhead *born*. *Dryden's Æn.*
Both muſt alike from heav'n derive their light;
Theſe *born* to judge, as well as thoſe to write. *Pope.*
For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *born* to want; a miſerable race! *Pope's Odyſſey.*
I was *born* to a good eſtate, although it now turneth to little account. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*
Their lands are let to lords, who never deſigned to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a ſubſerviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*
3. It has uſually the particle *of* before the mother.
Be bloody, bold, and reſolute, laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of man; for none *of* woman *born*
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
I being *born of* my father's firſt wife, and ſhe *of* his third, ſhe converſes with me rather like a daughter than a ſiſter. *Tatler.*

BO'ROUGH. *n. ſ.* [boꝛhoe, Saxon.]

1. It ſignified anciently a ſurety, or a man bound for others.
A *borough*, as I here uſe it, and as the old laws ſtill uſe, is not a borough town, that is, a franchiſed town; but a main pledge of an hundred free perſons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you ſay, *franciplegium*. For *berth*, in old Saxon, ſignifieth a pledge or ſurety; and yet it is ſo uſed with us in ſome ſpeeches, as Chaucer ſaith, *St. John to Boroh*; that is, for aſſurance and warranty. *Spenſer's Ireland.*
2. A town with a corporation.

BO'ROUGH *Engliſh*, is a cuſtomary deſcent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this cuſtom holds, lands and tenements deſcend to the youngeſt ſon; or, if the owner have no iſſue, to his youngeſt brother. *Cowel.*

BO'RREL. *n. ſ.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow.
Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd ſorrel,
Of heaven, to deemen ſo:
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer's Poſt.*

To BO'RROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; boꝛgian, Saxon.]

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit.
He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Neh.* v. 4.
2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time.
Then he ſaid, go, *borrow* thee veſſels abroad of all thy neighbours. 2 *Kings*, iv. 3.
Where darkneſs and ſurprize made conqueſt cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a random blow! *Dryden's Span. Friar.*
3. To take ſomething of another.
A *borrow'd* title haſt thou bought too dear;
Why didſt thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Sh. H.* IV.
They may *borrow* ſomething of inſtruction even from their paſt guilt. *Decay of Piety.*
I was engaged in the tranſlation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*
Theſe verbal ſigns they ſometimes *borrow* from others, and ſometimes make themſelves; as one may obſerve among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*
Some perſons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for having riches of their own, they are not ſolicitous to *borrow*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.
Unkind and cruel, to deceive your ſon
In *borrow'd* ſhapes, and his embrace to ſhun. *Dryden's Æn.*

BO'RROW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.
Yet of your royal preſence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

BO'RROWER. *n. ſ.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon truſt.
His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike leſt I ſhould have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loſes both itſelf and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of huſbandry. *Hamlet.*
Go not, my horſe, the better;
I muſt become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
But you invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*
2. He that takes what is another's, and uſes it as his own.
Some ſay, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. *n. ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands; repreſentation of woods.
We bent our courſe thither, where we ſaw the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly diſcern that it was a land flat to our ſight, and full of *boſcage*, which made it ſhew the more dark. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*
Chearful paintings in feaſting and banqueting rooms; graver ſtories in galleries; landſkips and *boſcage*, and ſuch wild works, in open terraces, or ſummer-houſes. *Wotton.*

BO'SKY. *adj.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody.
And with each end of thy blue bow do'ſt crown
My *boſky* acres, and my unſhrub'd down. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *boſky* bourn from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *n. ſ.* [boꝛme, boꝛom, Saxon.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt.
2. The breaſt; the heart.
Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *boſom*; and beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
3. The incloſure.
Unto laws thus made and received by a whole church, they which live within the *boſom* of that church, muſt not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker, b.* ii.
4. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt.
Put now thy hand into thy *boſom*; and he put his hand into his *boſom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as ſnow. *Exodus*, iv. 6.
5. The tender affections; kindneſs; favour.
Whoſe age has charms in it, whoſe title more,
To pluck the common *boſoms* on his ſide. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my ſoul hath chief delight;
Son of my *boſom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wiſdom, and effectual might. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.
6. Inclination; deſire.
If you can pace your wiſdom
In that good path that I could with it go,
You ſhall have your *boſom* on this wretch. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

BOSOM, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; a fondneſs.
No more that thane of Cawder ſhall deceive
Our *boſom-int'reſt*; go, pronounce his death. *Macbeth.*
This Antonio,
Being the *boſom-lover* of my lord,
Muſt needs be like my lord. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Thoſe domeſtick traitors, *boſom-thieves*,
Whom cuſtom hath call'd wives; the readieſt helps
To betray the heady huſbands, rob the eaſy. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
He ſent for his *boſom-friends*, with whom he moſt confidently conſulted, and ſhewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*
The fourth privilege of friendſhip is that which is here ſpecified in the text, a communication of ſecrets. A *boſom-ſecret*, and a *boſom-friend*, are uſually put together. *South.*
She who was a *boſom-friend* of her royal miſtreſs, he calls an inſolent woman, the worſt of her ſex. *Addiſon's Whig Exam.*

To BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe in the boſom.
Boſom up my counſel;
You'll find it wholeſome. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo unprincipl'd in virtue's book,
And the ſweet peace that *boſoms* goodneſs ever. *Milton.*
2. To conceal in privacy.
The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choiceſt *boſom'd* ſmells,
Reſerv'd for night, and kept for thee in ſtore. *Par. Loſt, b.* v.
Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*
To happy convents, *boſom'd* deep in vines,
Where ſlumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

BO'SON. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain*.]
The barks upon the billows ride,
The maſter will not ſtay;
Neither a merry *boſon* from his ſide
His whiſtle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden's Albion.*

BOSS. *n. ſ.* [*boſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſtud; an ornament raiſed above the reſt of the work; a ſhining prominence.
What ſignifies beauty, ſtrength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *boſſes*? *L'Eſtrange.*
This ivory was intended for the *boſſes* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope's Notes on Iliad.*
2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing.
He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *boſſes* of his bucklers. *Job*, xv. 26.
3. A thick body of any kind.
A *boſs* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*
If a cloſe appulſe be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boſs* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

BO'SSAGE. *n. ſ.* [in architecture.]

1. Any ſtone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building, to be afterwards carved.
2. Ruſtick work, which conſiſts of ſtones, which ſeem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reaſon of indentures or channels left in the joinings: theſe are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called ruſtick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

BO'SVEL. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *cretuſoot*; which ſee.

BOTA'NICAL. } *adj.* [from *βοτάνη*, an herb.] Relating to herbs;
BOTA'NICK. } ſkilled in herbs.
Some *botanical* criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BO'TANIST. *n. ſ.* [from *botany*.] One ſkilled in plants; one who ſtudies the various ſpecies of plants.
The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botaniſt*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*
Then ſpring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botaniſt* to number up their tribes. *Thomſon's Spring.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*βοτανολογία*.] A diſcourſe upon plants. *D.*

BO'TANY. *n. ſ.* [from *βοτάνη*, an herb.] The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which relates to vegetables.

BOTARGO. n. ſ. [*botarga*, Span.] A reliſhing ſort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fiſh; much uſed on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. ſ.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin.
Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, muſt make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*
Botches and blains muſt all his fleſh imboſs,
And all his people. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 180.
It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the ſcurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
2. A part in any work ill finiſhed, ſo as to appear worſe than the reſt.
With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his ſon, muſt embrace the fate. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
3. An adſcititious, adventitious part clumſily added.
If both thoſe words are not notorious *botches*, I am much deceived; though the French tranſlator thinks otherways. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*
A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any Britiſh name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thruſts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch cloaths clumſily.
Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*
2. To mend any thing awkwardly.
To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* ii.
3. To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to make up of unſuitable pieces.
Go with me to my houſe,
And hear thou there, how many fruitleſs pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
May ſmile at this. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
Her ſpeech is nothing,
Yet the unſhaped uſe of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Hamlet.*
For treaſon *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*
4. To mark with botches.
Young Hylas, *botch'd* with ſtains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

BO'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old cloaths; the ſame to a taylor as a cobler to a ſhoemaker.
He was a *botcher*'s prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the ſheriff's fool with child. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras, c.* ii.

BO'TCHY. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches.
And thoſe boils did run—ſay ſo—Did not the general run? Were not that a *botchy* ſore? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſ.*

BOTE. *n. ſ.* [boꝛe, Sax. a word now out of uſe.]

1. A compenſation or amends for a man ſlain, which is bound to another. *Cowel.*
2. It was uſed for any payment.

BOTH. *adj.* [baꝛu, baꝛþa, Sax.] The two; as well the one as the other. *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is uſed only of two.
And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Moſes and the prophets, Chriſt and his apoſtles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; ſome by word, ſome by writing; ſome by *both*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.
Which of them ſhall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Two lovers cannot ſhare a ſingle bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to deſtiny. *Dryden's Fables.*
A Venus and a Helen have been ſeen,
Both perjur'd wives, the goddeſs and the queen. *Granville.*

BOTH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correſpond with it.